Rowing Match at New-Loaden.

New-Lordon Saturday Jana 26, 1858.

Extensive preparature are making for a rowing match on the 1th of July for which twenty-flavoration of boats have already from under the Popurit Huse is respond for the season, under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Parkere, the landlerd of latt Summer.

NICARAGUA.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRANSIT CON-TROVERSY-NE * TRANS T CHARGER GRANTED TO VANDERBILT.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN SHIP CANAL COM-PANY-RECENT OPERATIONS OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT-THE LINE TO BE OPENED IN NINETY DAYS -A NEW TRANSIT CHARTER -ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPE-CIE SENT TO NICARAGUA WITH DANIEL B. ALLEN AND W. R. C. WEBSTER.

Sin: If the able and intelligent managers of the New-York daily press have found toemselves occasionally in the dark respecting the progress and results of American pegotistions in Nicaragus for the opening of the Transit route, that darkness has been

caused by a succession of events, tending, indeed, always toward one result, but so rapid and apparently disconnected that it was impossible to follow them with conjectures, or even good guesses. The contest, during the past year, has been be-

tweep the American Ship Canal Company on the one side, and Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates on the other. It has been a darling project of Vanderbitt to open the Nicaraguan line without the incumbrances and complicated machinery of a Transit Company That he is not only near the attainment of his hopes, but has virtually attained them at this present moment, I am ready to prove for your own estisfaction and that of the public in

It has been long anknowledged and understood that the Nicaraguan transit opened in the first instance by Vanderbilt, is the safest and the most popular and the shortest route of travel between New-York and California. That it is by far the most economical and profitable is established by the fact that a capital of \$3,000 000 has been deemed sufficient for the entire line, including ocean steamers, while not less than \$20,000,000 are engaged in the immensa and costly operation of the Panama lines. The anxiety of Vanderbilt and his friends to secure the Nicaraguan transit for themselves is readily accounted for by the above facts, and by the certainty that any interests which they may hold in the stock or special profits of the Panama line would have been seriously depressed, if not altogether destroyed, had the Ship Canal Company been successful in opening the transit through Nicaragua.

It was hardly to be believed that the manager of the Canal Company, Joseph L White, esq., the reputed father of the Cayton-Bulwer treaty and the bombardment of Greytowe, and who was manager of the unfortunate Accessory Transit Com pacy at the time of its decease, should have succeeded in galvanizing the dead corpse of the useless old Ship Caral Company. For a time, however, with the powerful aid of Yrissarri, the Nicaraguan Minister, who was ready to aspection any project that would facilitate the opening of a line, the carcase of the dead grant was successfully inflated by a steady application of the beliews, and the gal vanizing touch of the Minister gave it a temporary life and motion. It kicked lustily, but never got fairly upon its feet. The Nicaraguan Government really believed for a time that this inflated and un wieley carcass had a life and principle of motion in it; but becoming convinced that it was a "sell," a "humbog" and an absurd delusion, based entirely upon falechoods, they put a sudden period to its noisy and bloated existence by a decree of revocation, dated the 6th of May, 1858-a copy of which I shall be pleased to lay before your readers at the first convenient opportunity.

A gescopading French adventurer, one Monsieur Belly, bas been amusing the world by promising to build a chip canal through Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government, whom M. Belly thought he was buying, have, on the contrary, egregiously sold ing the joint guaranties of Great Britain and the steamers! Great Britain would herself rather go | United States. to war with France than suffer a military occupation of Nicaregua by that power, and the United States would sconer go to war with Eng and and France together than permit it. The Government of Costa Rea and Nicaragua, the two humbugging parties to the Belly gaseonade, are perfeetly aware of the disposition and intentions of our own Government in regard to the military occupation of Nicaragua by a toreign power. As a proof of what I state. I need only assure you of a fact of which the original documentary evidence hies before me at this moment, that only a few days before the signing of M. Belly's papers, the Nicaraguan Government had concluded a secret agreement with the agent of Cornelius Vanderbilt, by which the entire Transit is made over to him, the Canal Company's charter having been first formally revoked for incapacity and non fulfillment, and the field cleared

for its successor. The sgents and correspondents of the Canal Company did succeed for a time in impressing the Government of Nicaregua with a fear, if not a belief, that Vanderbilt's interests were not with them, and that he would never again, under any conditions, open the Transit route. The arguments which they brought to bear upon the Nicaraguan Government were paper arguments, which all the tact and knowledge of Vanderbit's agent were employed in overthrowing in order, however, to remove every shadow of doubt upon this subject, Vanderbilt, after signing the contract with Nicaragus, has complied with its first condition by remitting a large loan in specie to the Nicaraguan Goverument, which must be by this time in their possession. If the line is not opened in ninety days a forfeiture of the loan (\$100,000) will be the result.

We can now understand the policy of the Nicaraguan Government in opening negotiations with a reputed agent of French capitalists. The contract provides that the Belly Ship Canal shall be commenced in two years from date of negotiations. The contract with Vanderbirt demands that the line shall be opened in ninety days.

The Belly contract is for a Ship Canal, but does not concede a right of transit by land, lake and river; the present Vanderbut contract is a Transit charter, for the immediate conveyance of passen gers, &c., by lake and river steamers and land est risge on the Isthmus.

The Belly Ship Canal must be constructed to al mit "vessels of the largest size "-ocean steamers and the great ship Levis ban for example. The absordity is evident. Fifteen years' labor and one hundred millions of capital would be inadequate to the work. It would cost the lives of some thirty thousand men. The morasses and quicksands of the San Juan and the shallow Lake of Nicarugua

would have to be excavated to a depth of more than forty-five feet, and toe exception made into a st ne channel at least two hundred feet wide, constructed for a distance, in all, of near seventy miles. by laborers toiling under the burning sun of the tropies, subject to a malaris as fatal as that of the Isthmus of Panama or the mouth of the Niger. No such canal as that proposed will ever be constructed.

In a word, the Belly contract, with or without the approval of our Government, which it required, is an acknowledged farce. The Government of Nicaragus granted nothing; and if, in true Spanish style, they used improper language toward the United States in their declaration, they have given solid evidence of their real desire and intentions by granting a new and effectual charter to as American citizen, who is able and willing to

carry out its provisions. Messrs, D. B. Alien and W. R. C. Webster left New York for Nicaragua on the 17th of June, taking with them \$100,000 in money for the losa to Nicaragua and a charter signed by the Givernment of Nicaragua on the one part and Cornelius Vanderbilt on the other. This charter to Vanderbilt will necessitate and secure the seading on of the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty, or a document from the N-caraguan Government giring full power to the Government of the United States to protect its commerce and its citizens by force of arms in Nuaragua,

if necessary. The Cass-Yrissarri treaty does not protect one company or individual more than another; the Canal Company having prove I themselves incompetent to open the line, and their charter revoked for incapac ty and bad faith, the protection of the treaty extends to their successors. The Government of Nicaragua have been notified that military protection of our citizens engaged in opening or using the Transit must be conceded, and that no other treaty but the one already ratified in Nicaragus will be accepted by the United States. The same causes that prevented the transmission of the ratified Cass-Yrissarri treaty are now operating in favor of its being sent on, and will compel its transmission.

The reason why the treaty was not sent on not only explains several dark points in our Nicaraguan negotiations, but proves in a remarkable manner the confidence reposed in Vanderbilt by the Nicaraguan Government, even after the agents of the Canal Company had exhausted all their paper testimony and arts of persuasion to destroy that influ-

After President Martinez had signified to Vacderbilt's agent the intention of his Government to revoke the charter of J. L. White and the Canal Company, the agent, on his own responsibility, requested a delay in sencing on the treaty until his employer should have rat fied the charter which he had just then negotiated for him, assigning as a reason for the request "that if the treaty were sent on at that time, before Vanderbilt had comple'ed his bargain and made his first payment, the Canal Company, utterly unable and penniless as they were, might still have it in their power to prolong the struggle by all kinds of merepresentations and hollow promises, throwing themselves under the shelter of the treaty, and claiming to have acquired rights which the Government of the United States would be obliged to investigate before rejecting; that, by that mesos, the Transit would probably be closed for another year, by a series of absurd claims and fruitless negotiations, to the incredible injury of Nicaragua and great loss and barm to the United States, who might finally become inimical to Nicaragua because of the irritating delay, and might entirely withdraw their pretection."

Whether these arguments were sound, it is not now worth while to inquire. Enough that they produced the desired effect. The treaty was withheld, waiting upon the conclusion of negotiations with Vanderbilt.

The public are well informed in regard to the benefits that may be anticipated (judging by the experience of the past) from the opening of an opposition transit line through Nicsragua. The M. Belly and his backers, if he has any, by requir- influence of such a movement upon general business and trade will be highly salutary, and its effects ites for a contract that admits a naval must be felt, in greater or less degree, by every occupation of Lake Nicaragua by French war branch of business and by every person in the CITIZEN.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA. We have files of the Cronica of Sau José to May 29. The papers are full of the late doings of the Presidents of the Central American States, and the treaties ratified between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Gen Mora returned to San José on the 3d of May, after an absence in Rivas of twenty days, during which the treaties of limit between the two Republics were signed, and the preliminary steps taken for a union of all the Central

American States.

A treaty of friendship and commerce and an alliance offersive and defensive were also concluded, but as they have not been ratified, their provisions have not transpired. The Presidents of Gustemala and Salvador joined those of Costa Rica and Nicaragus in the making of these treaties, and no doubt existed that Honduras would give an adherance to the alliance. On his return to Costa Rica, President Mora summoned

Hoddins would give an adherance to the alliance. On his return to Costa Rica, President Mora summoned an extra scession of the Congress, which on the 16th of May reported the treaty of muits.

The boundary line was as follows: Commencing in the middle of Salinas Bay on the Pacific—which shall be neutral ground—thence in a straight line to Sapos, from there, one league from the bank of the inke and river San Juan to a point one league below the Castilia Virje; there of lowing the margin of the river to Punta Arenas Cel N ric, which shall be neutral ground for both republics until Nicasague carried ea of the treaty refer to the transit, as follows:

Art. It is agreed that the territorial division made by this treaty shall not be uncerstood as in any wise interfeting with repeating or abrogating the whiten obligations either by treaty or by contract for cannitazion or transit entered into by Nicasague previous to the extlement of the present Convention. On the contrary, it shall be understood that Costa Rica will assume thas obligations in so far as regards her territory, without in any man one interfeting with the dominion and rights of severelanty which she exercises.

per interfering with the dominion and rights of sovereignty which she exercises.

Art. S. If the contracts of canalization or transit celebrated by the Government of Nicaragua previous to this Convention, should for any resear remain icoperative. Nicaragua bluds herself not to conclude any other treaty or contract upon those subjects without first hearing the option of Costs Rica in regard to the moon westence which a treaty might inflier on both constraint provided that the opinion shall be given that; days after it a saket.

President Mora issued a proclamation to the Costs Rica in careful consuming the fact of the settlement of the quarries of thirty years' standing between the two Republics, and disclesiming any ambitions aspirations on his part connected with the proposed Central Government.

on his part connected with the proposed Central Government.

The Cronica states very positively that the Yrissarri treaty will not be ratified by Nicaragus without amendments, because no Central American will consent to the ruin and dishonor of his country. At the same time it says that President Mora has used no threats to prevent the ratification, but has expressed himself ready to sacrifice everything to the honor such integrity of the united nation. The Correspondent of The Panama Star and Herald, on the contrary, says that the threats of President Mora and the retron strances of M. Belly alone prevented Martices from signing the treaty, but that it would be ratified by the Assembly, notwithstanding the opposition of tae Frenchman and Coeta Ricans.

HONDURAS.

In his message to the Honduras Congress, the President states that he has information of a tillibuster invasion on a grander scale than any that have preceded it, and that the arrival of the pirates may some be expected. Reliable information has reached that from the United States and from the Government of Costa Rics, that an attack would be made up in the ports of Omos and Truxillo, and he has accordingly ports of Omoa and Truxillo, and he has accordingly taken measures to defend them. He represents that

the miefortune would be terrible, if the "pirates of the North" should succeed in conjusting Central America, and arges an adhesion to the proposed gen-eral union of the Republics to insure the national in-

SAN SALVADOR. SAN SALVADOR.

The Serate had dismissed the Justices of the Supreme Court for refusing to reside at the seat of Government. Their successors had been appointed.

The Legislature had adjourned after conferring power upon the President to take any means he might think proper, financial or otherwise, to repel fillibusier invasions.

LIBERIA.

Letters have been reseived at the office of the American Colonization Society from Liberia to the 19th of April. The following extracts from setters of Dr. Spowder, dated at the interior settlement, Careysburg,

Snowder, dared at the interior settlement, Careysburg, March 25, will be interesting to our readers.

"Up to this date the emigrants were well and doing well. Three or four of them have had slight indisposition. None have had a decided attack of African fever. Six of them have hearly completed their houses, and others are under way. Their town and farm lots are for the most part cleared off and plan ed. and some are even yielding. This company of emigrants have been here now three months. The first company of emigrants are a so in a presperous condition; all seem contented and happy, and, in short, industry appears to be the rule and order of the day.

"Unfer the present system the emigrants at Careysburg are as well cared for as heart can wish. They are near their farms, have a tight, comfortable house and a good table. Their diet is under regulation, and at any moment medical assistance can be rendered. They have every opportunity to complete their houses, so that at the expiration of their six months they will have only to move from the Society's good house to a better one of their own.

"This place maintains its sanitary reputation, which will be permanent; and it only requires a good artered to some convenient point on the river to make

will be permanent; and it only requires a good sert road to some convenient point on the river to make Careysburg the Saratoga of Liberia."
[National Intelligencer.

FROM DAKOTA TERRITORY.

THE TOWN OF MEDARY DESTROYED BY

From The St. Paul Minnesotian, June 21.

Mr. F. J. Dewitt, one of the active members of the

Mr. F. J. Dewitt, one of the active members of the Dakota Land Company, arrived in towalast evening, having left the town of Medany one week ago. To him we are indebted for the following:

The Yancton Sioux Laving been jesious for the last year of the increasing settlements of the whires in the far West, and also being diseast-field at not receiving any pay for the road that they say C.d. Nobles made on their lands last year, have taken upon themselves to regulate the matter in their own way.

With scoree a balf day's previous notice, the town of Medary was an prised by the arrival of a large body of Yanctons, to the number of 110 lodges, who immediately commenced their depredations upon the property of the whitee. When remonstrated with for such conduct, with much insoletes they replied that they were surprised that the white soldiers had already abandoned Fort Stelling on the Mississippi and Fort Randall on the Missour; and, while still in council, the Indians commenced plundering the houses, distributing and destroying a large quantity of stores. They then set fire to and burned every honee in town—sore nine in number—and all the claim cabuns in the circuit of miles. A large field of potatoes which had just been planted was pulled up by the squaws. the circuit of miles. A large field of potatoes which had just been planted was pulled up by the squaws. Settlers had be moving into Dakota very fast during the season, and had made Medary a sort of storehouse. A large number of norses belonging to the settlers were appropriated by the ledians. At the time of this occurrence a large portion of the people of Medary were absent on a visit to the Falls and other of Medary were absent on a visit to the Falls and other places. It was believed that the people at the Falls would fortify themselves. The people in and about Medary have fied to the Cottonwood river, were they have determited to make a stand against the Indians. As there are no soldiers to protect the frontier with, Mr. Dewitt has come down for the purpose of raising some volunteers. It is believed that the Government has stores sufficient at Fort Saelling to fit out 200 or 300 men.

BRITISH OUTRAGES ON THE AFRICAN COAST .- The brig Isabella, from Sierra Leone May 22, brings the following report:

Brig Caroline Gibbs, from Boston, arrived May in tow of H. M. steamer Elector, which captured her as a slaver off the River Pongas. She was, however, discharged at Sierra Leone, as being a lawful trader. Schooner Gen. Scott was captured as a slaver by H M. steamer Teazer, and brought into Sierra Leone May 20. The following vessels were taken on the coast as slavers from the let of April to the last of May: Schr. Win emezen, for Boston; brig R M. Charlton, for Savannah; bark A'meda, for Boston; bark Minetonka, for New-York; a Norwegian schr., urknown.

The Syracuse Journal does justice to the signal and successful public services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, in a leader which concludes as follows:

"Col. Kane has not only saved the country from the dirgrace of a 'war' with the Mormons—which would be equivalent to striking a child—but he has forestalled a heavy draft upon the United States Treasury—a draft which it could by no means affort to meet. We regard him as a National Benefactor, and, therefore, entitled to a National Demonstration. "We propose the following plan: Let the people of and, therefore, entitled to a National Demonstration.

"We propose the following plan: Let the people of each Senatorial Disrict make a collection and place the same in the hands of a delegate chosen by themse ver. Then let the delegates to chosen meet at Pail adelphia on the 2d day of August next, agree moon some fitting testimonial and present it, with appropriate ceremonies, to Col. Kane. He has done his country an essential service; he has foiled one of the best plats of James Buchanan; he has snatched us from the contempt of other nations, he has prevented a wholesale robbery of the people's modey, and deserves something more tangible and substantial than thanks for his services. Shell he have it?"

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXCURSION -The pupils of Brook lyn Public School No. 18, on Remsen street, E. D., under the direction of their Principals, Mr. Edward Bush and Mies Ralph, with their assistants, and numerous friends, went on an excuesion and pic-nic to Buena Vista Ridge, nest Mott Haven, on Friday last. The amusements consisted of music, dancing, speeches, foot taces, fractire, and a strawberry time generally. The spot chosen was one of the most delightful in the vicinity of New-York, and the whole affair resulted most pleasantly and satisfactorily, without a single accident to mar the barmony of the occasion.

THE FOURTH OF JULY-ITS RELIGIOUS OBSERV-NCE -The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting last May, recommended a national prayer-meeting on the 4to of July, next Sunday, to commence at 10 c'clock a. m., Cincinnati time, and continue for one bour. Resolutions to this effect were presented by Dr. W. N. Awl, a Commissioner from the Presbytery of Columbus, Obio.

At the municipal election in Norfolb , Va., which took place last Thursday, Mr. W. W. Lamb, the Demoratic candidate, was chosen Mayor by 185 majority over Mr. McKenney, his American competitor. Last year the present Mayor, Mr. Ferguson, an American, was elected by exactly the same majority over his Democratic competitor, whose name was W. Lamb.

FROM MARACAIRO .- Capt. Berry of the barkentine Teresa, from Maracaibo, June 12, reports that the country was quiet, and will no doubt remain so until after the Convention decides upon a President, when, be supposes, there will be another revolution. The Convention meets on the 5th of July.

A regatta or yacht race is to come off at Cleveland, O., on the 5th of July. There are three prines: 1st, \$100; 2d, \$75; 3d, \$50. The invitation is general, and no antrance fee required.

A Son of Judge Selden of the Court of Appeals, aged 12 years, was drowned on Friday in Lioudequoit Bay, hear Rechester, where the Judge resides. He had gone to the bay, in company with his father, for the purpose of learning to swim. It was while the father was teaching his boy that the accident occurred.

At the last term of the Federal Court at Pontotoe, Mis, the father of Nancy Wilson of Virginia, a young lady about 16 years old, obtained a judgment of \$40,000 damages against Robert Wilson of the former State, who was and is a married man, for decoying his daughter away from her bome and seducing her. It is said the defendant has transferred his property, at that to titing can be made out of him, although at the

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

\$1,799,509 in Gold.

The Frazer River Excitement. GREAT FIRES.

LARGE LUMPS OF GOLD

MURDERS AND LYNCHINGS.

The United States Mail steamship Moses Taylor John McGowan, eeq., commanding, arrived yesterfay morning about 6 o'clock, from Aspinwall Juna 19, 5 p. m., with mails, treasure and passengers per Pacific Mail steamship Golden Age, from San Francisco June 5. The U. S. steam-frigate Colorado, Com. Mclot wh, arrived at Aspiewall on the 17th inst., at 4 p. m , from the City of San Domingo.

The sloop-of war Jamestewn, Com. Kennedy, also arrived the same evening, from Greytown, and after communicating with the Commodore, sailed for Ha-

President Basz of the Dominican Republic had capitulated to Gen. Santana, and was to leave San Domingo for Curson on the 13th instant, most of his acherents having sailed the day before. Santana would then take possession of the city, when peace and happiness would again prevail. It is said that Ges. Sexters gave to Com. McIntosh the most solema assurances of protection to all American citizens, and wished him to express to his Government his great desire to maintain the most amicable relations with it. It is also reported that the Commodore succeeded in obtaining from President Beez, previous to his capitulation all the documents for which the Commodore had been sent. The officers and crews of the Colorado and Jamestown were in fice bealth, and both ships in splended condition. The Commodore's health had im-proved very much. The Colorado would sail for Havana on the morning of the 21st inst.

The steam-frigate Saranac and sloop-of-war Vandalia. Commander Sincisir, were at anchor at Panama. The sloop Decatur, Commander Thatcher, sailed from Panand on a cruise, on the 13th, and the s'eam-frigate

	Merrimac, Commodore Long, on the rate mass
	American Fr Rank \$159 0'0, R. Meader & O. Adams. \$16,00
	Alpheus Hardy & Co 5,750 P Naylor 10 000
	F. Das
	Butcher & Bro 10,000 f. S. Patrick
	1 H Coghill 5 338 Pichard Patrick 73,67
	W T Coleman & Co 25.360 John Phe an
	Coprov & O'Couper 10,000 H. L. Ritch & Co 264
	R. W. Crosby 34.00 A. S Rosenbaum & Co. 7 00
	C H Committas 5.00 des, Falconer & Co 55,2
	Duncan, Sperimen at Co.
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	I Dr. a. J. Lloud de tours and the same and
9	d Hecht, Dive & Co.s.
	Wm. Hoge & Co 40,000 L von Hoffman & Co 17.50
	Howland & Aspir.wall 161,231 R. S. Wade 6,00
ij	larger Bond & Co 16 (84 F. Walson & Son O.
	F. Kelly & Co 65,000 J. B. Weit 17 53
i	E. C. Knight & Co 2 (et Wells, Fargo & Co 458,50
9	
i	
i	C. H. Mallory 6,000
1	Total \$1,799,50
п	

We are indebted to the Purser of the Moses Taylor, and to the Express agents of Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., for the prompt delivery of California papers.

THE FRAZER RIVER MINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN PRANCISCO, June 5, 1838. The excitement about the Frazer River mines continues to increase. All doubt in regard to their richness has been dispelled; and the prudent men who counsel rash adventurers to remain where they are, now rely for their main points upon the doubtful extent of the the diggings; upon the difficulty of getting there; upon the great disadvantage of being unable to work in the Winter by reason of the coid, and in the Spring by reason of the high water; upon the high price of provisions, and upon the danger of a war with the Indians. All these points are well taken, and I cannot do less than say that the taree thousand three bundred who have already gone hence, and the ten thousand who are row making preparation to go soon, many of them leaving profitable occupations, are acting in a very unwise manner. rich diggings; upon the difficulty of getting there; upon

ise manner. The mines already discovered are certainly consider-The mixes already discovered are cortainly considerable in extent, but they alone are not sufficient to furnish profitable employment to all the miners who have gone and will go from San Francisco the next month. There is a strong probability, from the fact the birs of a stream so large as Frazer River are rice with fine gold, that extensive mines will be found on many of its tributaries; but the probability is strong enough to justify the risk which many incur. The Winters are so cold in the valley of Frazer River that the miners will be unable to work at mixing for about two months.

In New-Caledonis, as in Californis, the bars on the rivers cannot be worked to advantage, except when the water is low; here there are extensive mines in the guilies, ravices and bill-rives, which can be worked

guilles, ravices and bill-sites, which can be worked

will have to lie idle during the gleater portion of the Spring and early Summer.

That the price of provisions must be high in New-Caledonia is clear. Three or four years must elapse before the country can be made to sup Jy the man staples of provisions for itself, and many fullts and vegetables can rever be raised in its clime. All imported goods must be bronger in on pack animals. vegetables can rever be raised in its clume. All imported goods must be brought in on pack animals, either from the Dalles up the valley of the Columbia River, a distance of 700 miles from the ocean, and several hundred of land travel, or from Puget Soud over the Cascace Mountsins, where the lowest pass is about 6 000 feet high, and entirely impassible on account of the snow, during six months of the year; or the goods may be brought up Frazer River, which will probably be the most expensive route of all. Fo Fort Yale, 120 miles from the mouth of the river, is accessible for steamboats, but above that the transportation must be in canoes, which are to wed up the river part of the way, and carried over rocks the remainder to avoid high falls and fierce rapids. In a distance of 75 miles from Fort Yale to the moath of Thompson's River there are nine portages, one of the m distance of 75 miles from Fort Yale to the moath of Thompson's River there are sine portages, one of the n over a mile in length, where the percer must climb hills 300 feet high, and climb over numerous large rocks and boulders with perpendicular sides five and six feet high, when he always puts down his load before attempting to climb up or down, and then picks it up again with the assistance of a companion. Considering these circumstances, I think it may safely be said that to article of merchandise with he worth less than 25 cents per pound in Frazer River valley this year.

It is the general opinion of the miners who have an It is the general opinion of the miners who as we arrived here from the new diggings that there will be a bloody war before long between the whites and ladians. Many of the miners are burder ruffins, who have no regard whatever for the rights and feelings of Indians, and who will not fail to be unit and wrong them. The state of society will be such that orderly conduct cannot always be expected. The border-will are will give the Indians writage, rob them of conduct cannot always be expected. The borderruffians will give the Indians watsay, rob them of
their gold and abuse their women, and the Indians
will fight. It may be supposed that cerhape the Eaglish Government will be more efficient than the
American is in similar circumstances and that in New
Caledonia the Indians will be protected from the brutality of bad white men. But even if this were so,
there would still be war. The whites and Indians
cannot live in peace together. The waite men will
drive away the game and destroy the inherics on
which the Indians have subsisted. In a few months
the waters of Frazz River will lose their crystal clearcannot live in peace together. The wante men will drive away the gaine and destroy the fisheries on which the Indians have subsisted. In a few months the waters of Fraxar River will loss their crystal clearness, and be turned into a thick mud by the wash of a thousand rluices. The Indian will then no longer be able, with his spear or hand net, to catch his twenty or thirty salmost in a day in the rapids of the river. The horses and cattle of the whites will destroy his unfenced potato patches. His best camping grounds will be taken by the pale taced intruders. The graves of his fathers will be violated, his chief degraded, and he will find himself an outcast among strangers. Unable to leave the ways of civiliration, and tinding nore to teach him, if he were capable, he will steal to rustain life, and will be pinished for not starving to death, and at least he will raise the war crystard die musket in hand. Such are the arguments which I have to a ivance against going to Frazer River. I do not dilate upon hard Iving, because very body must expect that in a new country.

Now as to the arguments in favor, a correspondent of The Bulletin, writing from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 300 yards in length, and about 60 men were about 500 yards in length, and about 60 men were of the climb being each 20 feet in the sime of the three the dains do fifteen miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 300 yards in length, and about 60 men were about 500 yards in length, and about 60 men were of fifteen miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 300 yards in length, and about 60 men were dount 60 feet in the sime strong on it, the claim being cont in the said of the river finds in length, who a feet there is a rapid, who a, he age to be lead to tust in the size at a said of the river finds its But about 000 past it. But about 000 past it. But about 000 past it. But about 000 past its goods have to be yacked. Now and then a stretch of the will show the past of t

with mountains, some 2,000 feet high, all giving down their rushing eterance of autor from the some which between appears not to be very come, terable, the past year having been, I am told, very mild. In about two mounts there will be such a harvest respect horse as perhaps. California never saw. It is impossible to get more than tweety-five miles from here, the river astronge down to rocky chines over the stating can be packed, and no cance can be got through. The niver more form high south a first Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of this cory:

"I have seen the gold brought down by miners, who have been obliged to leave the diggings on secount of their imability to procure food for sustenance. My experience by working in the mines of California, during the space of eight years, enables me to say that there is no doubt but that the new mines are very rich and very extensive. Mining is easy and water abundant."

The San Francisco Herald of Jace 1, eage:

abundant."

The San Francisco Herald of Juce 1, eage:

"On Savurday last we saw and conversed with a party of seven miners, who had just arrived from the head or sources of the Sacramento River, where they had been mining for the past three years wite favorable success, from whom we gathered the following particulars: Eight of them composed a company, and had been united for a long time, working principally in the region about the head of the Sacramento River. Recently, from some rumors they had head, they were inclined to believe that gold, in large quantities, existed far to the north, and about two moutas ago they fitte out one of their companies for an exploring trip in that direction. He took two indians with him as guides, and provisions enough to last them six weeks. After an absence of seven weeks, one of the Indian guides returned, bringing a letter which conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the prospecting party had fallen upon diggings of extraordinary richness. It went on to state that he had been two weeks and a haif at the spot from whence the letter was written, during which time be, with one Indian, had taken out \$8.000 in gold. The letter was dated from Frazer River, and on Saturday his seven companions were in this city, waiting passage for that beality, and sailed seaterday on the steamer Columbia."

Mr. W.m. G. Price writes from Port Townsend a letter, which is published in The Alta. The following is an extract:

"There are a great many miners coming from the

an extract:
"There are a great many miners coming from the "There are a great many miners coming from the mines every day after provisions, and going back segain. Three men got here yesterday from the diggings with \$1,800 in cust, and they sold it for \$16.50 an onne. They were up there a little over a month, and they leave here again to morrow to go back."

Mr. Roes, an experienced miner from Downie, who is in this city, informs the editor of The Alta that has he just returned from Franzer River. He says:

There are some good bars below Fort Yale and even below Fort Hope. There is one bar below Fort Yale, where men are now engaged in mining, making from \$5 to \$12 per day. The impression among all the miners whem he met was, that the mines will be found to be very extensive.

fourd to be very extensive.

A correspondent of The Morning Call writing from
Fort Hope says:

"The best that I can learn is that lately the miners "The best that I can learn is that lately the miners have not been able to make more than \$4 to \$6 per day, and some only \$2 or \$3; but they all thick that shen the water in the river subsides, they can make better wages—some say they will be able to make \$20 to \$30. As far as I can learn, the ravines and guches running into the river have not yet been prospected—the n iners thus far having turned their attention solely to the bars. This country looks to me very much like a gold region."

A private letter, written at Whatcom, published in The Alla, says:
"I regret that I did not buy a town lot bere on my

A private letter, written at Whatcom, published in The Alla, says:

"I regret teal I did not buy a town let bere on my first arrival, for the prices have risen greatly, and there is a probability that some who have bougat will make fortunes out of them. This will probably be a great fown. It is the best starting-point for all who wish to go by land which is the only practicable route during a considerable part of the year. The road is to be opened in about three weeks. The man who came up with me have gone up the river, but they cannot ascend beyind Fort Yale, where they cannot make anything beyond expenses there."

Gov. Douglas has published the following PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Douglas has published the following

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency James Douglas, Governor and Commander-inChief of the Colony of Vamouver Island and its dependencies and vice-Abstral of the same.
Farcas, It is commonly reported that cortain bosts and other
vessois have entired France River for trade, and who can there is
reason to apprehend that other persons are preparing and fitting
out bosts and wears for the same purpose.
N.w. therefore. I have issued bits, my proclamation, warning
all persons that such acts are contrary to have, and infringements
upon the rights of the Hodoov's Bay Company, where it really
entitled to the Under with Indians in the British passessions on
the morth-west coast of America, to the exclusions of all other
persons, whether British or foreign.
And also, that siter fourners days from the date of this, my
programation, all thips, boats and wessels, together with the

preciamation, all this, boats and vessels, together with the soods laden on board, found in France River, or in any of the bays, rivers or creeks of the sald British possessions on the north-west creat of America, not baying a license from the Hodon's Bay Company and a suff-rance from the poper officer of customs at Victoria, shall be liable to forfeiture and will be seized and conductive according to the

as Victoria, shall be hable to investigate and which condenses according too law.

Given under my band and seal of Government House, Victoria, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lietd one thousand eight bunder and hilly-eight, and in the twenty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Kresliency's command.

Bichard Gollenge, Secretary.

God save the Queen! San Francisco, Jure 5-1858-12 m.

The Golden Gate was to have sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, but she was detained on account of the nonarrival of the steamer Panama, which was over due from Peget Sound. Half an hour since the Panama

from Poget Sourd. Half an hour since the Panama arrived, and we have most favorable news again from the ciggings. Fise miners who come down brieg thousands of dollars with them, and all declare the country to be as rich as California ever was. An arrangement has been made by the proprietor of the American steamer Sea Bird with Gov. Douglas, that that vessel shall run from Vistoria to Fort Langley, on conditions. I incluse a copy of the vessel's because and the conditions. I doubt, and everbody here doubt the right of Gov. Douglas to exact these conditions.

here doubts the right of Gev. Douglas to exact these conditions.

The Hudson's Bay Company has no exclusive privilege save to trade with the Iodians; and neitner they not the Governor of Vancouver's Island, as a representative of the British Government, has any right to probibit vessels entering Frazer River, or carrying goods there, for the purpose of trading with the whites. This may be an error. It is said that the charter of the Company has been renewed for 21 years; the report, however, comes not by way of New-York, but from Victoria. You will find a copy of the charter of 1838 in a book entitled, 'The Hudson's Bay Ferritories and Vancouver's Island;' and if a new charter has been, or is to be given, it will probably be a mere renewal of this one. newal of this one.

LETTER FROM FORT LANGLEY, FRAZER

LETTER FROM FORT LANGLEY, FRAZER
Correspondence of The San Francisco Bulletin.
FORT LANGLEY, Frazer River, May 25, 1858.
Since I last wrote you, on the lith inst., I have been up above Fort Yale as far as it was possible to get up in a cance. I left Fort Hope on the 12th, sad arrived at Hill's Bar, one mile below Fort Yale, and afficen miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 500 yards in length, and about 600 men were working on it, the claims being each 25 feet front.
The river from Fort Hope to Fort Yels presents no difficulties whatever to a cancel accepting—except in

for his tailers say they never saw so rich digrings. The average risult per day to the man was fully \$20 - come n not mere. The gold is very fine, so much so that it was impossible to save more than two-thirds of what went through the rockers. There was no quicknives to be had; one man went down to Fort Langley and be might one pound, paying \$15 for it.

Numbers of canoes were arriving every day; and by the time I left to come down here, they were sostered all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope.

The river was rising stradily at the rate of about a

be packed, and to caree can be get through."

John T. Glunce writes as follows from Bil's Bar, ce France River (date May 15), to D. T. Van Orden, First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of this cay:

We can make \$2 or \$3 per day, but if we had quick-liver we could make \$10 or \$12, and in about three motths time old miners say that they can take ou. \$50 to \$100 to the hand. I am in a company of six, and think we will stay here some time. We cannot get any provisione up bere—all we have is fish, flour and coffee. This is poor living, but it can't be helped at present.

A correspondent of The Alia, writing from Victoria May 17, asys:

"The steamer O ter came in a few days ago from Fort Langley, and, according to report, brought 300 pource of gold dust for the Hudson's Bay Company, but I have not seen it.

I have seen the grid brought down by miners, who tave been obliged to leave the diggings on socoult of their imability to precare food for anticeance.

A gentleman, writing a private letter from Winstom, who tave been obliged to leave the diggings on socoult of their imability to precare food for anticeance.

The river was rising stear if left to come down here, they were scaltered all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising stearly at the river was rising at the red all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising at saily at the river was rising at the red all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising at the red all along the river from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising at the river was rising at the river and she I left to come down here. The rise of sols, the last of the river was rising at the red all along the rise of sey; and abec I left to come down here. The rise of sols, the last of the river was rising at the red all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising at the river was rising at the red all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising at the river was rising but he sent down the river in a came without any tadoles. The man's rame was Patsey—aomething, I have forgot what: but he certainly deserved great credit for his nerve, to de what he did in the mids of a crowd of excited Icdians, maddened with liquor and armed to the teeth.

At "Sailor Diggings" above Fort Yais, they are doing very well, averaging from \$8 to \$25 per day to the man. The water was rising fast on them, herever, and they must soon be at a stand still.

From the best authority I could get I find that the river will be at its hight about the middle of June, say the 20th, and about the lifth of July will commerce falling.

sey the Note, and about the barrel, or \$50 a hun-rece falling.

Flour was selling at \$100 per barrel, or \$50 a hun-dred, at Nation Diggings. It was selling for \$45 at Hill's Ber when I was there. Bacon was \$1 per pound. At Fort Hope there was acthing but dried salmor, at a bit apiece, a little flour and some tea for

points. At soft plope there was actually salino, at a bit spiece, a little flour and some tea for sale.

I left Fort Yale after breakfast, and arrived here, stopping at Fort Hops on the way, before sundown. It took me five days to go up the river over the same stoud of the carrent. Here I found the Company's steamer exter at anchor, which had arrived from Victoria a few days ago, with the launch of the war steamer Satellite astern, armed with a bress 12-pounder, and manned with a sterm, armed with a bress 12-pounder, and manned with a sterm, armed with a bress 12-pounder, and manned with a sterm, armed mouth of the river, and no goods or previsions were to be allowed to enter the river for the perpose of trading. Miners were free to go and come with their tools and provisions only.

Gevernor Douglas was here and some of the directors of the Company. Some 100 men were camped on the beach, and more continually arriving. A Chinaman from the Sound had opened a "Miner's Home" in a log cabin, and the Isre he offered really would have stope in directlet to first-class restaurant.

The miners were in great committon about a prediamation which appeared on the beats of the fort, a copy of which I is close to you, [published in The Bulletin of let Juce] probabits the bringing in of any got day, or, in fact, alternative. The Hudson's lay

proclamation which appeared on the gates of the fort, a copy of which I inclose to you, [oublished in The Bulletin of 1st Juce] probables the bringing in of any goods, or, in fact, attempting in any way to trade on this river, it in this ferritory. The Hudeon's flay Company claims the sole right to all trade and Juridiction over this country, by right of their charter from the English Government, and subsequent asts of Parliament. This clasped a stopper on ten out of elver persons who were burrying off to the Sound and San Francisco for the purpose of bringing in goods, etc. Their visions of fortune and "piles" were disselved like snow in warm water; and the long faces on the beach, suggested to one act knowing the cause, the idea of their having heatd of the domine of some near relative or dear filend.

The hoeses to work in the diggings is to be \$5 per month, but will not be demanded, I believed, until the Company are enabled to give the miners ome protection in return, either through a local poince.

The Governor wabout starting up to visit the mining regions. He has been visited by great numbers of the mirers, and has, as far as I can learn from them, evenced every derire to supply the mines immediately with goods and provisions, while he is determined to enforce the rights of the Company. It is understeed that the Company will send immediate applies up, and will furnish them to the miners at reasonable rates.

I have been informed by a friend in this Company's service, that arrangements have been mearly concluded with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to rue a line of steamers to Victoria, V. I., from San Francisco—the Huoson's Bay Company to have control of the line, so far that only their freight is to be brought up in them. Passengers, on their arrival at Victoria, are to be charged \$2 a head. The Company seem like so many Rip Van Winkles already—men who have been out here twenty to forty years, and who sometimes have not reas a white man for a year at a time, when no officealities or dangers seem to

of the river with the body of a man well knows on Puget Sond and on this river, named Charles Adams, a trader. He was shot through the heart by one Charles McDonald, while encamped near the mouth of the river, on his way to Point Roberts. It appears that the two were partners. Adams owed McDonald some money, and left here the day before. McDonald left shortly after, making threats that he would have either his money or Adams's life. He caught up to Adams, and, on landing, called Adams to one side to talk; and while Adams was sitting on a stump smaking his pipe, McDonald drew his revolver, some tempscess off, and shot him. McDonald then took all-the grild-dust and coin which Adams had in his cases, easiest. A beat was sent after him from the Satellite on their receiving nonice of the above; but I have not learned whether they caught him or not. If they do—arc., ofc. They hald an inquest on him this norming, here in the Fort and the verdict was un accordance with the above circumstances. The case heing one to which the people here are not accounted. Mr. Geo. W. Tennent, of San Francisco, was requested to act as foreman of a jury to investigate the affair; from when I care the circumstances. It was a cold-bleoded murder, and if McDonald is caught he will have short shrift.

I intend remaining here—perchance at an odd interval taking a trip to Victoria, until the river commences.

bleoded murder, and it is 19 ontail is caught he will have short shrift.

I intend remaining here—perchance at an odd-interval taking a trip to Victoria, until the river commences falling, woen I will start for as far up the river as I can get. I am told that the gold is much coarser on Thompson River than it is on Frazer River. I saw yesterday about \$2.0 of coarse gold from Thompson River in pisces averaging \$5 each. Some orthe pisces had quarry among them.

I made a mistake in calling "Hill's Bar" "Kerrison's Bar" in my last letter. Hill was the first minor at it, and with his partner has made some \$500 in about sixteen days work.

There is a great crowd at Bellingham Bay, apparently waiting for "something to turn up" Hany have come over the trail from Shuawap Lake some 40 miles—from whence they reach the River in cases, and mary have tried it only to return to the Bay. Noze whom I have heard but pronounce it shumber; but they say that a trail can be opened, whose is will be easy enough to cross. But, of course, the arrangements which the Company are making to run a steamer, from Victoria will render the routs from Bellingham Bay a tullity, since the otner will be much the best routs from San Francisco, to reach the minor, beside being the only roure by which the Company will allow trace and travel to enter the cutatry.

It was very warm while I was up the river. Fort Yale was a perfect oven, being carronoded by mysatians. Canoes are very scarce; she price has risen from \$50 to \$100. Many parties have made light beats, but a canoe is much to be preferred for asconding the river.

By some men who have just arrived from Saller Degices and show bere, I learn that the river in the peat two days has completely covered the digrism, having risen these feet. They brought down \$670 is duet, among three of them, the result of twelve days work. The gold is very fine; they say that if they more. The Satellide is anchered off the mouth of the river, and the same the same results and the same results and the same results a

The Satelike is anchored off the mouth of the river, and is overshauling every host entering the river, and allowing any goods to be brought in.

The Otter is landing about to tone of provisions, &c., which came up from San Francisco on the Commenced on the Comme

The weather has been very fine since I have been up here, though the past few days we have been visited with pleaty of rain.

NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

rous Our Own Corresponde SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1868.

The main topics of interest during the fortnight ha been Frazet River, severe! diesetrune confluere the reported approach of a large number of Mormo